

828.7000 Scope of subpart.

(a) As used in this subpart, the term “contractor” includes subcontractors of any tier under a contract containing an indemnification provision under 38 U.S.C. 7317.

(b) This subpart sets forth the policies and procedures concerning indemnification of contractors performing contracts involving medical research or research and development that involve risks of an unusually hazardous nature, as authorized by 38 U.S.C. 7317.

(c) The authority to indemnify the contractor under this subpart does not create any rights to third parties that do not exist by law.

828.7001 Extent of indemnification.

(a) A contract for medical research or development authorized by 38 U.S.C. 7303, may provide that the Government will indemnify the contractor against losses or liability specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section if all of the following apply:

(1) The contract work involves a risk of an unusually hazardous nature.

(2) The losses or liability arise out of the direct performance of the contract.

(3) The losses or liability are not covered by the financial protection required under 828.7002.

(b) The Government may indemnify a contractor for liability (including reasonable expenses of litigation or settlement) to third persons for death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property from a risk that the contract defines as unusually hazardous. The indemnification will not cover liability under State or Federal worker’s injury compensation laws to employees of the contractor who are both:

(1) Employed at the site of the contract work; and

(2) Working on the contract for which indemnification is granted.

(c) The Government may indemnify the contractor for loss of or damage to property of the contractor from a risk that the contract defines as unusually hazardous.

(d) A contract that provides for indemnification in accordance with this subpart must also require that:

(1) The contractor must notify the contracting officer of any claim or suit against the contractor for death, bodily

injury, or loss of or damage to property; and

(2) The Government may choose to control or assist in the defense of any suit or claim for which indemnification is provided in the contract. (38 U.S.C. 7317)

828.7002 Financial protection.

(a) A contractor shall have and maintain an amount of financial protection to cover liability to third persons and loss of or damage to the contractor’s property that meets one of the following:

(1) The maximum amount of insurance available from private sources; or

(2) A lesser amount that the Secretary establishes after taking into consideration the cost and terms of private insurance.

(b) Financial protection may include private insurance, private contractual indemnities, self-insurance, other proof of financial responsibility, or a combination that provides the maximum amount required. If a contractor elects to self-insure, the contractor must provide the contracting officer, before award, proof of financial responsibility up to the maximum amount required. (38 U.S.C. 7317)

828.7003 Indemnification clause.

The contracting officer shall include the clause, 852.228-72, “Indemnification of Contractor—Hazardous Research Projects” in contracts and solicitations that indemnify a contractor for liability (including reasonable expenses of litigation or settlement) to third person for death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property from a risk that the contract defines in the performance work statement, the statement of work, or the statement of objectives as unusually hazardous.

PART 829—TAXES

Sec.

829.000 Scope of part.

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Department of Veterans Affairs

829.303

Subpart 829.3—State and Local Taxes

829.303 Application of State and local taxes to Government contractors and subcontractors.

AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 5214(a)(2), 5271, 7510; 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 41 U.S.C. 1303(a)(2); 41 U.S.C. 1702 and 48 CFR 1.301–1.304.

SOURCE: 73 FR 2717, Jan. 15, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

829.000 Scope of part.

This part states the policies and procedures for the following:

(a) Exemptions of alcohol products purchased for use by the VA medical care program from Federal excise taxes.

(b) Specified refund procedures for State and local taxes.

Subpart 829.2—Federal Excise Taxes

SOURCE: 83 FR 48258, Sept. 24, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

829.203 Other Federal tax exemptions.

829.203–70 Tax exemptions for alcohol products.

(a) *General.* (1) Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 5214(a)(2) and 26 U.S.C. 5271, VA may purchase spirits using a tax exemption as provided by Department of the Treasury, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) regulations (see 27 CFR parts 1 through 39). As stated in 27 CFR 19.426, agencies of the United States Government that wish to obtain either specially denatured spirits or spirits free of tax for nonbeverage purposes must apply for and receive a permit on form TTB F 5150.33 or must have a previously issued permit on ATF Form 1444.

(2) When purchasing spirits under a tax exemption, the contracting officer shall indicate in the contract document the basis for the exemption and make a copy of the permit available to the contractor. Upon receipt of the spirits, the contractor shall return the permit to the contracting officer unless future orders are anticipated or as directed by the contracting officer.

(3) Department of Veterans Affairs activities that require spirits free of tax for beverage purposes under 26

U.S.C. 7510 must provide a proper purchase order signed by the head of the agency or an authorized designee.

(b) *Specially denatured spirits or spirits free of tax for nonbeverage purposes.* Contracting officers may make purchases of excise tax-free spirits, including denatured alcohol and specially denatured alcohol only from qualified distillery plants or bonded dealers.

(1) Permits previously issued on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) Form 1444, Tax-Free Spirits for Use of United States, remain valid until surrendered or cancelled.

(2) A copy of the current ATF Form 1444 or TTB Form 5150.33 shall be made available to the supplier with the initial order. The permit number only needs to be referenced on any future orders with the same supplier.

(c) *Wine.* No tax exemption form or ATF/TTB permit is required for the tax-free procurement of wine from bonded wine premises. The purchase order must show the kind, quantity, and alcohol content of the wine and must state the purpose for which wine is to be used (see 27 CFR 24.293). An extra copy of a properly executed purchase order may be furnished to the bonded wine premises from which wine is purchased to facilitate record keeping. The order must be signed by the head of the contracting activity or their designee.

[83 FR 48259, Sept. 24, 2018]

Subpart 829.3—State and Local Taxes

829.303 Application of State and local taxes to Government contractors and subcontractors.

(a) The authority to make the determination prescribed in FAR 29.303(a) is delegated, without power of redelegation, to the head of the contracting activity (HCA).

[83 FR 48259, Sept. 24, 2018]

PART 830—COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION [RESERVED]